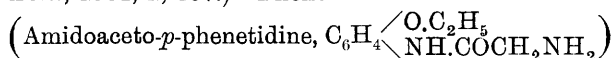


TOXICOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

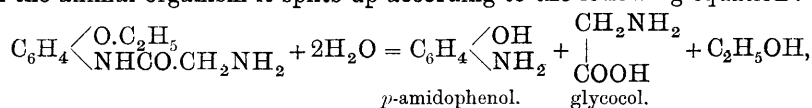
The Detection of Phenokol in Cases of Poisoning. Dr. Andrea Archetti-Nova. (*Chem. Zeit.*, 1904, 1., 597.)—Phenokol



is a white powder (M.P. = 105.5°), soluble in alcohol, less so in water, benzene, and chloroform. The aqueous solution gives a reddish-yellow precipitate with bromine water, but no reaction with ferric chloride. It dissolves in warm H_2SO_4 to a colourless solution, which on addition of potassium chromate becomes first brown and then green. If evaporated with a few drops of KOH solution, and then exactly neutralized with HCl, it gives a strong violet colour with ferric chloride.

Ether does not extract the hydrochloride from an aqueous solution unless the base is first liberated by the addition of alkali; extraction is then very complete.

In the animal organism it splits up according to the following equation:



and is so eliminated. The urine gives with ferric chloride a fine violet colour, characteristic of *p*-amidophenol, and the presence of this is confirmed by other reactions.

The second product—glycocol—can be recognised by (1) red colour with ferric chloride ; (2) a blue solution with copper sulphate and excess of KOH. It gives no reaction with Br water, or with H_2SO_4 and $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$. Similar decomposition takes place on boiling the hydrochloride with dilute HCl for two hours. In acute cases of poisoning only a small quantity of *p*-amidophenol is eliminated, much remaining in the organs.

H. A. T.
